

# SPANISH STRONGHOLD BOMBERDED

## TROOPS FLED.

San Juan, Nov. at the Mercy of Admiral Sampson—Battleship Iowa Fired the First Shot With Effect.

Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded the fortifications of San Juan at Porto Rico Thursday morning.

The American squadron arrived off San Juan just before daylight. The battleship New York, the battleships Iowa and Indiana, the monitors Terror and Amphitrite, and the cruisers Detroit, Marblehead and Montgomery steamed into the harbor stripped. Word had been sent ahead that the fortifications were to be bombarded—notice to women and children, to aliens and non-combatants to quit the place and seek such safety as the hills afforded.

The big battleship Iowa, commanded by Fighting Lord Buxton, was the first to fire. There was little sea on at the time, and as a result the very first shell she fired was dropped cleanly into Morro Fort. Then the battleship Indiana opened fire. In a few minutes Morro Fort was reduced to a heap of ruins. The fort made little effort to respond and was silenced almost immediately.

There was great excitement in the city and there were not enough vehicles to remove the panic-stricken inhabitants to places of safety.

Governor Macías stuck to his post, asserting that he would die before he would surrender. His daughter remained by his side. As the volunteers rushed through the streets in disorder she endeavored to rally them. As a last resort she urged the men to stand by the mines which had been laid under San Juan streets. But she appeared in vain.

Admiral Sampson sent the following dispatch concerning the bombardment to the navy department:

"A portion of the squadron under my command reached San Juan this morning at daybreak. No armed vessels were found in the port. As soon as it was sufficiently light I commenced attack upon the batteries defending the city."

This attack lasted about three hours and resulted in much damage to the batteries and incidentally to a portion of the city adjacent to the batteries. The batteries responded to the fire, but without material effect. One man was killed aboard the New York and seven slightly wounded in the squadron. No serious damage to any ship resulted.

The seaman killed was Frank W. Wiermark, of the New York. A gunner's mate of the Amphitrite died as a result of the extreme heat.

The bombardment of San Juan occupied three hours.

Spain's report on the bombardment of San Juan is that the fear of her men were killed and several wounded.

## FIVE AMERICANS SLAIN.

A Terrible Battle Fought in the Bay of Cardenas.

Five men of the crew of the torpedo boat Winslow were killed Wednesday afternoon in the Bay of Cardenas, during a combat with three Spanish gunboats and shore batteries. Five others were wounded. The dead and wounded were brought to Key West Thursday morning by the auxiliary gunboat Hudson.

The gunboats Wilmington and Hudson and the torpedo boat Winslow entered the harbor and attacked the Spanish gunboats. A shell pierced the Winslow's boiler room and disabled her. Another shell burst amid a group of men on deck, killing two men instantly and wounding six or seven others, three of whom died soon afterward.

Following are the names of the killed on the Winslow:

Ensign Worth Bagley, of North Carolina, literally torn to pieces.

John Daniels, fireman, first class, left shoulder ripped up and right side of his head torn open.

John Varveres, oiler, a Syrian, throat cut open by a sharp piece of shell, which severed his windpipe as it slashed with a razor.

George B. Meek, fireman, first class, of Clyde, O., wounded in the groin.

Josiah B. Tunnel, cabin cook, colored, of Accomac, Va., body shows no wounds.

The engagement took place inside the harbor of Cardenas. The gunboat Wilmington, the torpedo boat Winslow and the gunboat Hudson were the only vessels engaged. They entered the harbor for the purpose of attacking some Spanish gunboats which were known to be there. These latter, however, were not discovered by the American force until the Spanish opened fire. The land batteries of Cardenas supported the fire of the Spanish gunboats.

## VOLUNTEERS ASSEMBLE.

Government Calls For 20,000 Troops—Great Number Comes From Pennsylvania.

The war department has issued orders for the assembling of 20,000 volunteers at Chickamauga. These troops are divided among the different states as follows:

WISCONSIN—Two regiments, 93 officers, 1,926 men.

MICHIGAN—One regiment, 47 officers, 928 men.

MINNESOTA—Three regiments, 152 officers, 2,903 men.

INDIANA—Four regiments, 134 officers, 4,104 men.

ILLINOIS—Two regiments, 92 officers, 1,950 men.

MAINE—One regiment, 46 officers, 950 men.

MASSACHUSETTS—One regiment, 46 officers, 924 men.

MISSOURI—Light battery, 4 officers, 119 men.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—One regiment, 58 officers, 1,193 men.

NEW YORK—Two regiments, 92 officers, 1,900 men.

OHIO—Four regiments, 134 officers, 4,104 men.

PENNSYLVANIA—Seven regiments, 322 officers, 6,500 men.

RHODE ISLAND—One regiment, 42 officers, 900 men.

VERMONT—One regiment, 46 officers, 916 men.

Total number of regiments, 20; total number of batteries, 5; total number of officers, 1,415; total number of men, 29,067.

# TRADE REVIEW

Nothing Disheartening as Yet Effects Business as a Result of the War.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade reports as follows for last week:

Hostilities have lasted long enough to kill many predictions, if not all. The European nations that the United States would begin by having a bad half hour, the theorist's notion that "everybody knows a great panic must follow the outbreak of war," the commercial buyer's notion that everybody would be ready to sell everything cheap if war came, the notion that it would pay to hoard money until the emergency had passed, have all been made laughable already. The only panic was when money lenders were wondering what deadly possibilities the unknown might have in store for them. The only hindrance of industry has been due to waiting of buyers who looked for lower prices.

Nothing disheartening can be seen in the industrial situation except the closing of some cotton mills owing to overproduction, and the fall of print cloths to 1.75 cents. Cotton has not risen above 6.37 cents, and many stories of reduced acreage are current as a year ago, but they do not weigh much in view of the actual receipts of 10,300,000 bales. The sales of wool have been only 1,005,000 pounds at the three chief markets for two weeks, against 14,530,400 last year and 11,216,750 in 1892. But prices are somewhat more firm, and there is more demand for goods apart from the large government orders. The demand for boots and shoes having passed all records in recent months, has abated, and yet many orders are coming forward, and just at the point where there is general change from one season to another, the actual receipts are 2 per cent larger than last year and 11 per cent larger than in 1892, though smaller than in other years. Leather is rising with no active demand, and hides at Chicago have advanced about four per cent, in spite of the fact that cattle slaughtered at the four chief western markets this year are considerably more than in any other year excepting 1893 and 1894.

The output of pig iron, 224,163 tons weekly, May against 223,329 April 1, shows practically no change, excepting the increase of 855 tons weekly in charcoal iron. Deducting the unsold stocks, which increased in April 23,315 tons, the apparent consumption in the month was 22,569 tons daily, against 22,209 tons daily during the previous four months. The general expectation of expanding demand holds prices steady for all finished products of iron and steel, and with considerable surplus at Pittsburgh, with no demand there, at Chicago, and at Philadelphia, practically unchanged. Government orders are heavy, and yet cover but little of the consumption, though they go far to cause the overcrowding of shipyards and plate mills, but higher prices for wheat have brought enormous demand for agricultural implements, and also for locomotives and cars, while very many buildings in western towns, and orders for many railroad and other bridges, for canal improvements at Chicago, and for 25,000 tons steel rails at the East, make up a heavy column.

Money is easier since the policy of contraction has ceased and only \$1,700,000 went to the interior during the week with the new loans. The chief banks averaged 45 per cent of the total to commercial interests, against 25 per cent one week and 15 per cent two weeks ago, with rates much lower than were quite recently refused. The government is saying good-bye to the money market, because it needs notes more than coin and \$7,000,000 gold have been ordered during the week. \$2,500,000 from Australia, making \$18,353,850 ordered, of which about \$11,000,000 has yet to come.

Failures for the first week of May have been \$2,978,989, against \$3,995,394 last year and \$4,138,271 in 1896 manufacturing, \$1,411,275, against \$1,949,538 last year, and trading, \$1,472,727, against \$1,259,858 last year. Failures for the week have been 24 in the United States, against 26 last year, and 24 in Canada, against 31 last year.

## Cable Cut.

Last Wednesday the cruisers Marblehead and Windom and the gunboat Winslow proceeded to the harbor of Cienfuegos for the purpose of cutting the cable connecting Santiago de Cuba with Havana. The work was successfully accomplished in spite of the fire of Spanish soldiers on the shore. One American marine, Patrick Regan, was killed and another severely wounded. The American cruisers destroyed the earthworks along the shores and it is estimated that 400 Spanish were killed in the battle.

## Havana's Defences.

Havana is surrounded by entrenchments for 30 miles. The troops in the garrison number 70,000, and a like number are in the interior fighting the insurgents. Nobody in Havana except a few higher officers knows that the Spanish fleet was annihilated at Manila.

## Dewey Has the Cable.

Lloyd's agent at Manila cabled from Hong Kong to London that the blockade of the capital of the Philippine islands is strictly maintained and that the cable is on board an American vessel. Several local steamers, Lloyd's agent continues, were reported to have been captured, but he says there is no confirmation of the reports.

Clinging to a rock on the brink of Niagara Falls Louis H. Hoehn was rescued from an awful death by Jack McCloy a few days ago. McCloy died a hero about his waist, and after rescuing the exhausted man was pulled on shore by waiting friends.

## High Prices for Food.

Blockade prices for food are charged in Cienfuegos. Flour sells at 25 cents per pound, meal costs 40 cents a pound, and if you want milk you must pay 20 cents a quart for it. On the other hand yams, breadfruit and plantains are plentiful at 5 or 6 cents per pound. The correspondent was told there was food enough in the city to last 45 days.

The navy department advertised for bids for armor for the battleships Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin. Seven thousand seven hundred tons, at a price not exceeding \$400 per ton, are called for. The bids are to be opened the 23rd instant.

## A Second Daniel.

A story is told of Admiral Sicard when at Yorktown with his fleet for drills and maneuvers. A force was to land and capture an inland railroad base against a defense force of little more than half its size. The two commanders of these forces were discussing before the Admiral the details, and each contended that the other would have superior advantages. The Admiral, after puzzling over how the differences might be adjusted, finally said:

"Gentlemen, it is evident that the matter can be reconciled in only one way: suppose you swap forces and fight the battle we fought on the original plan."

# DEWEY MAINTAINS THE BLOCKADE.

## CAPTURES A GUNBOAT.

The Inhabitants are Suffering for Want of Provisions—Insurgents Have Committed no Outrages.

That Admiral Dewey is maintaining a perfect blockade at Manila and that the islands are at his mercy is evident from the report that the people have been reduced to eating horseflesh.

Dewey's fleet has also been strengthened by the captured Spanish gunboat Callao. This boat, hauling from the Caroline Islands, was not aware of the hostilities at Manila, and attempted to run the blockade. One shot was sufficient to bring down her flag.

Late telegrams indicate that Dewey has lost none of the prestige gained in his memorable fight of two weeks ago and that while he refrains from taking the city of Manila he has it practically at his mercy. The admiral expresses the belief that the rebels are hemming in the city by land, but the fact that he says explicitly that they have made no demonstration seems to disprove thoroughly the published reports that they had already entered Manila and had begun a career of bloodshed and rapine. The best evidence of the effectiveness of the blockade is maintained by the American admiral and also of the work of the insurgents in surrounding the city is shown in the statements in the dispatches that provisions are scarce in the city of Manila which seems to indicate to Admiral Dewey an early capture of the city by Spanish authorities. If the rebels have been supplying themselves with arms it must have been with the admiral's consent and his dispatch is originally dated from Cavite, indicating that he is still in possession. The greatest satisfaction prevails in Washington over the good work being done and the effectiveness of the blockade being maintained by him.

The officials are making all possible haste to rush troops to supplement Admiral Dewey's forces so that the Spanish governor does not under the small number of marines, which he can rely upon from his ships, but will have the assistance of soldiers in holding his position and maintaining order. It is confidently hoped that the City of Peking, chartered by the San Francisco in a very short time, to be followed in rapid succession by the other three ships engaged for a similar purpose. The Peking can carry 1,000 men, which, with the command aboard the Charleston, is just about to be sent to Cavite, with considerable assistance to the admiral, but far from the number which he will need. The total number of men to be sent will aggregate probably 12,000, as Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, who is in command of the expedition, has subsequently to the order of the military governor, regards that as the least which can maintain order in a city like Manila, made up of many discordant elements. Over ten regiments of infantry and four batteries of artillery from the United States have been ordered to concentrate at San Bernardino and from these and the regulars now in the extreme West, will be taken the men for the Philippine expedition. It is expected that practically all the volunteers will go.

Owing to the hurried departure that she will wait for any considerable number of troops, as these will follow later on the other relief ships.

## SPAIN'S LOSSES AT MANILA.

Three Hundred Soldiers Killed—American Shells Exploded—Peoples in Misery.

A Spanish report from Manila admits the Spaniards lost 300 killed and 700 wounded when Rear Admiral Dewey annihilated the Spanish fleet. A dispatch to the Liberal from Manila, dated May 9, and sent a special steamer to Hongkong says:

The arsenal has been plundered and Cavite has been evacuated by our troops. The Spanish losses were 300 men killed and 600 men wounded. The enemy suffered considerable, including an officer killed on the Olympia. The Spanish report is that the enemy shells did not burst and all the enemy's shells burst.

"Admiral Dewey has had a long conference with the foreign Consuls. The Yankees took and burned the merchant ships. Considerable property has been destroyed. A consultative assembly is discussing the horrible situation created by hunger and misery. We are isolated by the blockade, and are in fear of an immediate attack."

The walls of San Juan with the outside world has been cut.

## CABLE FLASHES.

Gladstone is now too feeble to talk to his friends.

The British steamer Narva was boarded and her papers examined by a Spanish cruiser near Gibraltar.

Millions of marks have already been lost to Germany by the withdrawal of orders from the United States caused by the war.

The Philippine rebel chief Aguinaldo has issued a proclamation to the insurgents to stop the massacres and to obey the orders of Admiral Dewey.

In London it is rumored that Great Britain and Germany have arrived at a formal agreement with the United States to end the war within two weeks.

All Europe is excited over a possible alliance between Great Britain and the United States, as suggested in a recent speech by Lord Chamberlain, secretary of the British colonies.

German exporters are endeavoring to suppress those papers which speak bitterly of the United States in their trade with America is suffering in consequence.

Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of the British Colonies in a speech recently declared amid loud cheering, that war, though terrible, would be "cheaply purchased if it meant an end to the cause of the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack should wave together over an Anglo-Saxon alliance."

Killed by an Ocean Steamer. Robert Middleton and Victor Pasco, in the employ of the United States government laying submarine mines in the main channel off Sandy Hook, were drowned Saturday noon and six others had narrow escape. Their boats were run down by the French liner La Touraine, outward bound, which it is alleged, did not stop at the accident.

It is now rumored that the Pelayo, the Carlos V., three torpedo boats and three transatlantic steamers, with provisions and troops, are preparing to sail from Spain in a few days for the Philippines. Cadiz bay is said to be thoroughly mined. The Alfonso XIII. remains at Cadiz as a guard ship.

# OUR WAR WITH SPAIN.

The dreaded raining season in Cuba has commenced.

A handsome Chicago boulevard has been named Dewey.

Commodore Schley's flying squadron arrived at Key West Monday.

No street lights are permitted to burn in Havana at night.

The Spaniards are preparing a large expedition for the Philippines.

Secret service men are shadowing several Spaniards in Cleveland.

All of the West Virginia troops have now been mustered into the army.

Kansas City will furnish 700,000 pounds of meat for use in the army.

Rev. Chedwick, former chaplain of the Maine, is sick in a hospital at Key West.

Admiral Dewey has sent word to McKinley, thanking him for his promotion.

Madrid has informed Blanco that he should be able to supply his army of Cuba.

The cruiser Minneapolis lost a small gun overboard which was being adjusted.

The load upon an infantry man's back on the march to Cuba will amount to 47 pounds.

Moody is arranging to have some prominent evangelists accompany the army to Cuba.

People anxious to leave Havana are paying as high as \$300 for passage on foreign steamers.

Four fear of Spanish warships the American fishermen will leave Newfoundland harbors.

An anti-American newspaper at Monterey, Mex., has been suppressed by the government.

Already 50,000 troops have been mustered into the United States army from the different states.

Rochester, N. Y., whelmen have offered their services to the government in the volunteer army.

Men are working day and night to get supplies on ships which will shortly leave for Cuba.

The Spanish fleet, it is said, secured enough coal at Curacao, to carry it half way round the globe.

All of the United States regular army have now left Chickamauga park and are mobilized at Tampa.

German and Spanish soldiers clasped arms in the streets of Cadiz recently to the delight of the citizens.

Fishermen, captured by American ships off Havana say the reconcentration are nearly all dead.

Gen. J. P. Wade has assumed command of the army of invasion at Tampa in the place of Gen. Shafter.

During the bombardment of San Juan one shell exploded in a school house, killing a number of children.

The cruiser Cincinnati has been taken to Norfolk for repairs. She is expected back at Key West in ten days.

Perry Belmont, of New York, has offered to loan the government a torpedo boat provided he be permitted to command it.

It has been decided the Gen. Lee will be the temporary governor of Cuba after the Spaniards have been driven from the island.

An order for one million rations has been given by the government at San Francisco for the expedition which will leave for Manila.

The latest plans of the government are to send 15,000 men to the relief of Dewey at Manila under the command of General Merritt.

The Chinese crew of the City of Peking which is soon to sail with Dewey for Admiral Dewey, refused to serve, fearing torture at Manila.

New York harbor is closed from 5 o'clock at night until the following morning. The channels are filled every night with contact mines.

The marksmanship at the forts in Havana has become so exact of late that it is believed German artillerymen have been selected to take part in the bombardment.

For the running down of Spanish spies, \$50,000 has been appropriated for strengthening the secret service department of the government.

An Englishman who expressed contempt for the American flag was soundly thrashed at San Francisco the other evening and made to kiss it.

With the exception of the Colorado Midland all the Western roads have decided on a one-cent a mile rate for the transportation of troops.

The son of Brigham Young, the Mormon leader, has been recommended to the president as a colonel of engineers in the volunteer army.

The French, in spite of Spanish protests, refused to order the United States cruiser Harvard from Martinique where she had gone for repairs.

Capt. Dyer of the cruiser Baltimore has been such a success at the fort at Manila battle will be presented with a sword of honor by the council of Baltimore.

Five hundred army wagons for the United States government have been shipped by Studebaker Bros., of West Bend, Ind., to the troops in the south.

The steamer Guasie, which some days ago led for Cuba with supplies and ammunition has returned to Key West. She was unable to make a landing.

500,000 pounds of canned roast beef and 225,000 pounds of bacon will be sent to San Francisco at once, for outfitting the relief expedition to the Philippine islands.

The movement of the Pennsylvania and Ohio volunteer troops for the south started last Saturday. The camping grounds will be kept open for a likely second call for troops.

Four American vessels failed to cover a landing party of troops at Cienfuegos, Cuba, a few days ago. The Spaniards compelled them to retreat. The fighting lasted 8 hours.

Under a flag of truce the United States will attempt the release of two American prisoners, now held in Havana. Two Spaniards captured on a prize ship will be sent in exchange.

Proposals for furnishing the government with nearly 5,000 projectiles for seacoast cannon were opened at the ordnance bureau of the war department Saturday. This probably is the largest amount of material of this kind for which advertisements were issued at any one time in the history of the government.

Cartloads of reconcentrados, who have died from lack of food in Cuba are taken daily through the Spanish lines. The bodies are thrown together in piles, without any form of burial, for the buzzards to feed upon.

The people of San Francisco have petitioned the president to seize the Caroline Islands. These islands belong to Spain and are controlled by the governor-general of the Philippines.

The Spaniards of the City of Mexico are offering \$200,000 to purchase provisions for the Spanish army in Cuba. When the provisions reached Vera Cruz President Diaz ordered that they be not shipped out of the country.

# SPAIN'S SQUADRON DISCOVERED.

## PREPARED TO FIGHT.

The Army of Invasion Halted at Tampa & Await the Outcome of the Great Naval Battle.

Friday the long looked for and much discussed Spanish fleet was discovered at Martinique, 500 miles from Porto Rico, and 1,000 miles from Havana.

The invasion into Cuba, the plans for which were well under way, was immediately reconsidered. It was not thought advisable to permit the American army to approach Cuba with Sampson's fleet hundreds of miles away and the Spanish ships likely preparing for a dash into Cuban waters.

The Spanish fleet is made up of 7 first-class ships, of which four are armored cruisers and three destroyers. Five vessels of Commodore Schley's flying squadron, led by the flagship Brooklyn, steamed out of Hampton Roads Friday afternoon, and after passing the Virginia capes took a southerly course, going, it is said, to augment Admiral Sampson's fleet now in the vicinity of Porto Rico.

Sunday the Spanish fleet was located at Curacao Island, off the coast of Venezuela. Two of the cruisers were taking on coal. Admiral Sampson's fleet at the time was on the northern coast of Haiti.

The Spanish torpedo boat Terror was disabled at Fort de France, Martinique. Considering that the American cruiser Yale is also at Martinique making repairs, it is believed the Terror is lying in wait for the American, and will make an attack as she leaves port.

The one source of serious danger is that the Spanish fleet may take a sudden dash north under forced draught for Cienfuegos, gaining that port before it can be engaged by either of our fleets, and inflicting much damage on such of the smaller American ships blockading Southern Cuba as may come in its way.

Admiral Sampson was kept informed by the navy department of the location of the Spanish fleet. Admiral Sampson, by going through the Windward passage, can head off the Spaniards and close in on them off the Venezuelan coast. If the fleet should change its course and go back to Martinique or proceed north to Puerto Rico via the Mona passage Rear Admiral Sampson's scouts, which have stationed at the north entrance of the passage and off the coast of Martinique, will be the first to give the information and Admiral Sampson will follow them.

The cruiser Yale is watching for the enemy off St. Pierre and the St. Louis is on the lookout at the entrance of the Mona passage. There is no other course for the Cape Verde fleet to take. In order to avoid meeting Sampson the Spaniards may put back out of range, and in that event it may be a week before the opposing fleets engage in battle.

Major General Brooke, commanding the United States troops at Chickamauga Park, received orders from the war department to send all cavalry and infantry troops in camp at Chickamauga, about 600 in all, to Tampa, Fla., without delay.

The order is accompanied with instructions to provide the men with a full supply of ammunition for 60 days. On receipt of the order General Brooke at once issued an order to the different commanders instructing them to notify the regiment commanders to prepare at once for departure.

Orders have been given for 10,000 hammocks, to be furnished immediately for the use of the army. Experts have reported that a hammock is an absolute necessity in a Cuban campaign. It is the only means to escape the fatal dampness of the soil.

Concerning the strength of the Cuban forces in the field the Cuban representatives here say that the recent advice fully bear out all that the Cuban authorities have claimed, namely, that there are in all about 40,000 men either under arms or ready to take arms as soon as guns and ammunition are at hand. Of this number it is said that about 15,000 lack arms and equipment, leaving about 25,000 now in the field and reasonably equipped, although additional ammunition and supplies would be most advantageous to these latter.

## Watching the Philippines.

The officials of the German foreign office are watching events in the Philippine islands in the closest manner possible. German subjects at Cienfuegos have already filed claims for damages against the United States but the foreign office people say they must wait the conclusion of the war before anything can be done in the matter. It is said, however, that the German consul at Cienfuegos has been empowered in case of riots in Manila, to land troops to protect the German consulate and German residents to these latter.

## TELEGRAMS TERSELY TOLD.

Flour in this country sells from \$2.50 to \$3.00 a barrel more than it did a month ago.

Walter Welman left New York last Thursday to find Andrew and the North Pole.

The Northwestern Miller reports the Superior and Milwaukee last week at \$5.75 a bushel.

Louis Robinson and John Hetch were killed in a boiler explosion at Potosi, Mich., last week.

Carnegie, Pa., has accepted the offer of Andrew Carnegie of \$10,000 for a library and high school.

Three men were killed by an explosion of gas in the new waterworks tunnel at Cleveland last Wednesday.

A fall of fifteen stories from the Great Northern hotel at Chicago instantly killed Robert Russell of Omaha, Neb., the other day.

The can manufacturing establishment of Peter Lineweaver & Co., of Baltimore, was destroyed by fire last Tuesday. Loss \$20,000.

The Biscuit trust has decided to advance the price of fall products selling under ten cents, one cent. This is ascribed to the rise in flour.

"Mother" was the last word uttered by 7-year-old Howard Grant after he had been crushed by a trolley car at Pittsburgh last Wednesday.

Edouard Remenyi, the great violinist, fell dead Sunday afternoon at the Orpheum theater in San Francisco. It was Remenyi's first appearance on the vaudeville stage.

The Alabama Great Southern passenger train was held up by five men near Cuba, Ala., last Saturday night. The men wore masks and were evidently old hands at the business. The express car was robbed of \$5,000.

President Cowen of the Baltimore & Ohio says the company has not been reorganized and will not be until after the war with Spain is over.

The scheme of reorganization which include a 20 per cent assessment of common stock.

# SUPPLIES NOT LANDED.